



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING OCT. 9, 1953

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Survival Congressional and Administration sources offered the public a grab-bag of appraisals on the threat of a Soviet hydrogen-bomb attack. Defense Mobilizer Flemming and Chairman Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee said Russia is capable of launching such a blow. Secretary of Defense Wilson estimated the Kremlin won't be ready for a hydrogen war in less than three years. Civil Defense Director Peterson said he assumes no one has a deliverable H-bomb. Cole urged that Defense spending be increased by \$10 billion.

Asked for clarification, President Eisenhower said Russia now has the capability of launching an atomic attack on the U. S. He ordered Administration officials to clear their estimates of Soviet atomic power with the Atomic Energy Commission.

On The Farm

Sen. Aiken (R Vt.) accused Democrats of distorting statements by Secretary of Agriculture Benson. He feels sure, he said, that Benson will "not let agriculture prices collapse."

Benson said consumers are "eating us out" of the surplus problem.

Sen. Young (R N.D.) advocated extension of rigid high price supports, and said farmers fear the GOP will fail to meet their economic problems.

Sen. Flanders (R Vt.) proposed a new plan which would let consumer prices fall. Farmers would receive cash subsidies.

President Eisenhower made \$10 million available to help transport hay to livestock in drought areas. Democrats had complained of Administration inaction.

Administration

The President appointed James P. Mitchell as Secretary of Labor to succeed Martin P. Durkin.

Mr. Eisenhower's request for an injunction to end the dock strike was granted.

Secretary Hobby said the Administration will ask Congress to extend Social Security coverage to 10.5 million more persons.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Stalkers

Sen. Bricker (R Ohio) disbanded the Commerce subcommittee investigating waterfronts and crime.

Probing Korean atrocities, Sen. Potter (R Mich.) said the U. S. released hundreds of Communist war criminals in the exchange of prisoners.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Andrews complained that average taxpayers bear the cost of some businessmen's excessive deductions for luxuries.

Purse Strings

Chairman Millikin (R Colo.) of the Senate Finance Committee said taxes should be allowed to drop in 1954, as scheduled, in order to stimulate business.

The Treasury announced borrowing plans which would raise the federal debt to within \$500 million to \$1 billion of the legal ceiling.

Chairman Carlson (R Kan.) of the Senate Post Office Committee indicated he will resist requests for increases in postal rates.

Politics

Former President Truman expressed concern over GOP economic policies.

Rep. Roosevelt (D N.Y.) announced he would accept but not seek his party's 1954 gubernatorial nomination.

Speaker Martin (R Mass.) predicted Republican gains in the 1954 Congressional election as the result of "increased faith" in the President.

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HOW FAIR IS EMPLOYMENT?

President Uses Authority To Ban Discrimination In Federal Hiring

Congressional Battle Looms In Move To Extend Rights To Private Jobs

Although Uncle Sam has made efforts to erase discrimination from his own hiring policies, fair employment practices are far from being the law of the land where federal activities are not involved.

For the government's part, President Eisenhower has created a new Committee to police the program under which all government contractors are barred from discriminatory hiring, similar anti-bias work was done under Democratic Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

But executive action against job discrimination is limited to the area involving federal funds or employees, since Congress has refused to set up a Fair Employment Practice Commission to bar discrimination in private employment in interstate commerce.

PROS, CONS

Twelve states have their own fair employment laws. In the other 36, employment practices regarding discrimination are up to the employer.

Opponents of a federal FEPC argue that any federal action to bar job discrimination on a nation-wide scale would be unconstitutional--a violation of the rights of the states and individuals. They claim that an FEPC law would usurp powers reserved to the states, and violate the rights of employers. Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) wrote in a 1952 report that FEPC would "compel employers to hire undesired persons and deny employment to desired persons."

Supporters of compulsory fair employment for the whole country maintain that job discrimination is not only morally indefensible, but that it is bad business as well because available manpower isn't put to the best use.

They cite a June 8 statement by Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that racial prejudice is costing the government from \$15 to \$30 billion a year.

The Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor Management relations reported in 1952 that job discrimination based on the race, color or creed of an applicant meant that large groups of highly qualified persons were relegated to "unskilled and menial labor."

A Congressional Quarterly tally of the Bureau of the Census statistics shows that there were 15,755,333 non-white persons of all ages in the U. S. in 1950, and 134,942,028 white persons.

Of a total non-white civilian labor force (comprising the employed and unemployed of both sexes 14 years and older) of 6,071,138, those employed numbered 5,602,263 in 1950.

The white civilian labor force totaled 52,993,517, of which 50,637,186 were employed. (For state chart on population, labor force and employment by color in 1950 see page 1221.)

Figures compiled by the Labor Department's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics showed that in 1950, 68.5 per cent of non-white male employees were operatives (bus drivers, mechanics, mill hands etc.), laborers, or service workers (porters, waiters, servants). Thirty-six per cent of employed white males performed these tasks.

The Statistics showed 84.3 per cent of non-white female workers were operatives, laborers or service employees, 42 per cent of them in the domestic-help category. Comparable labor and service work was done by 38.6 of the white females employed in 1950. (These totals were obtained by adding the Manpower Division's percentages for these occupation groups.)

WHO IS COVERED

U. S. citizens now are covered by fair employment or non-discrimination provisions if they: Are employed by a firm operating under a government contract; work for the federal government; are members of the armed forces; or live in one of 12 states or the territory of Alaska.

These are the states which have fair employment laws, and the years in which they were approved: Colorado (1951); Connecticut (1947); Indiana (1945); Massachusetts (1946); New Jersey (1945); New Mexico (1949); New York (1945); Oregon (1949); Rhode Island (1949); Washington (1949); Kansas (1953); Wisconsin (1945). Alaska approved a fair employment law in 1953.

Indiana and Wisconsin fair employment laws have no enforcement or penalty provisions. The Colorado law states that a private employer cannot be required to hire anyone he doesn't think will fit into his business.

The first major move against discrimination on a federal level was made by the late President Roosevelt. On June 25, 1941, he issued Executive Order 8802, prohibiting discrimination based on race, religion, color or rational origin in employment of workers by plants holding government defense contracts. The order directed that a non-discrimination clause be included in all such contracts.

Mr. Roosevelt also established a Fair Employment Practice Committee to deal with complaints of violations of the non-discrimination provision by mediation, persuasion, and voluntary cooperation by contractor. Another order (9346) on May 27, 1943, extended the non-discrimination clause to all government contracts.

The Roosevelt Committee was abolished in 1946 when Congress refused to appropriate money for it.

In testimony before a Senate Labor Subcommittee on April 18, 1952, Will Maslow, who had been director of the FEPC field operations, said the experience had shown that any voluntary anti-discrimination measure was doomed to failure, and would be "flouted" in the South and other areas.

But Malcolm Ross, who headed the Committee on Fair Employment Practice said in a May 25, 1952, article in the New York Times, that The efforts "of this Roosevelt appointed agency to bring key Negro workers into World War II industry were on the whole successful ..."

TRUMAN ORDERS

Executive orders in the postwar period extended the federal government's non-discrimination policy. President Truman July 26, 1948 issued an order (9980) to federal agencies barring discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin in the hiring and treatment of federal employees. The order created a Fair Employment Board which is still in existence, in the Civil Service Commission.

Another Truman order (9981) issued the same day, declared "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons serving in the Armed Services" regardless of race, religion, or color. The President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services was established to carry out this order.

In May, 1950, the Committee issued its report "Freedom To Serve" in which it disclosed that as a result of the order, the Army, Navy and Air Force had adopted policy changes that opened most service jobs to Negroes, broke up many all-Negro units, and paved the way toward complete racial integration in the Armed Forces.

By executive order (10308) Dec. 3, 1951, Mr. Truman set up his 11-member Committee on Government Contract Compliance to study the "rules, procedures and practices of contracting agencies of the government" in obtaining conformance to the non-discrimination clause in government contracts.

The Committee issued its report, Equal Economic Opportunity on Jan. 16, 1953. The group said it found the

10-year old non-discrimination clause "almost forgotten, dead and buried under thousands of words of standard legal and technical language in Government procurement contracts." The Committee reported that federal agencies lacked enforcement machinery, and that few contractors obeyed the clause.

The Committee recommended strengthening the clause, and enforcement by conciliation, persuasion, termination of contract, injunction and disqualification from future contracts. If these measures failed, the group suggested the President ask Congress to enact legislation "supporting the use of arbitration and liquidated damages" for non-compliance. The Committee also recommended that one agency receive all complaints of violations and that each federal contracting agency set up machinery to ensure compliance.

EISENHOWER POLICY

The anti-discrimination work was continued in the Republican Administration of President Eisenhower. On Aug. 13, 1953, Mr. Eisenhower created a new Government Contract Committee to promote equal employment opportunities in government contract work by seeing to it that the non-discrimination clause was adhered to by contractors.

Mr. Eisenhower's executive order (10479) rescinded the Truman order and abolished the 1951 Government Contract Compliance Committee.

The Eisenhower order at first stipulated the Committee would have 14 members, but was amended Aug. 15 to raise the total to 15, including six from government agencies and nine public members.

Public members are: Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Chairman; J. Ernest Wilkins, a Negro attorney; Fred Lazarus, Jr., official of the American Jewish Committee; John Roosevelt, son of the late President; John Minor Wisdom, GOP National Committeeman; John Lawrence McCaffrey, president of International Harvester; Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, Chairman of the Board, New York Herald Tribune; George Meany, president of the AFL, and Walter Reuther, president of the CIO.

President Eisenhower said it was government policy to "provide fair and equitable treatment in all aspects of employment on work paid for from public funds."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

The President directed that the heads of contracting agencies be "primarily responsible" for enforcement of the non-discrimination clause; that the clause itself "be revised and strengthened;" that one agency, the Government Contracts Committee, be the central depository for all complaints of alleged violations of the clause; and that an educational program to eliminate discrimination in employment be promoted by the Committee.

The Eisenhower Contract Committee has more powers than the 1951 group. It can make recommendations to the contracting agency on improving compliance machinery, transmit complaints of violations to the agency concerned and receive and analyze the agency's report on what has been done; make semi-annual or annual reports to the President, establish liaison with state, local and voluntary organizations concerned with anti-discrimination work, and in general apply pressure to both the contractor and contracting agency to carry out the non-discrimination clause.

To date, no action has been taken against a contractor for violation of the non-discrimination provision. The principal enforcement measure remains the threat of cancellation of contract.

In a move to extend the non-discrimination clause, the Agriculture Department in May, 1953, ruled that banks or lending agencies handling Commodity Credit Corporation loans to farmers must sign a non-discrimination employment pledge. But following protests by Southern bankers and political leaders such as South Carolina Gov. James F. Byrnes and Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) the Department withdrew the requirement.

Maybank declared it was "inconceivable" that such a lending agency "could be construed as a contractor with the government in the ordinary sense."

The reversal of the ruling was protested by the CIO and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which called it "capitulation."

FEPC And Congress

While the executive branch has acted within a limited area to eliminate job discrimination, Congress has withheld approval of FEPC bills designed to eliminate job discrimination by employers in Interstate and foreign commerce, and by certain labor organizations.

FEPC bills were unfinished business in the 1944 and 1945 sessions of Congress. In 1946, parliamentary maneuvering delayed House action on FEPC legislation while time ran out. A fair employment bill reached the Senate floor for the first time in 1946, but was dropped when a filibuster developed and a motion to close debate failed on a 48-36 roll call because it did not get the necessary two-thirds vote. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, pp. 307-8; 495-6; 701-2.)

Hearings were held by the Senate Labor Committee in 1947 on an FEPC bill (S 984 -- CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, pp. 651-2). The measure was reported out by the Committee in 1948, but did not reach the Senate floor. (CQ Almanac Vol. IV, 1948, pp. 230-232). Both the House and Senate Labor Committees reported FEPC bills (HR 4453 S 1728) in 1949, but no floor action was taken on either bill that session. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p.455.)

A watered down version of HR 4453 was approved by the House in 1950, the first time an FEPC bill was passed by either Chamber. A 240-177 roll call sent the bill -- which provided for a voluntary FEPC without enforcement powers--to the Senate. The measure failed, however, to get through the roadblock of debate in the Senate. Two attempts to close debate were defeated on 55-33 and 52-32 roll call votes, short of the required two-thirds majority. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 375.)

There was no Congressional action on FEPC in 1951.

A bill to create a Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment Commission, without enforcement powers, was reported out by the Senate Labor Committee in 1952. Unanimous consent was sought for Senate consideration of the bill, but was turned down on the objection of Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.). (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 235.)

During the first session of the 83rd Congress, Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and a bipartisan group of 18 other

How Many Employed?

	White			Nonwhite		
	Population	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Population	Civilian Labor Force	Employed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ala.	2,079,594	733,183	706,612	982,152	343,223	334,694
Ark.	654,511	228,616	212,341	95,076	39,400	36,354
Calif.	1,481,907	504,233	485,412	428,004	141,889	130,384
Colo.	9,915,173	3,942,149	3,646,067	871,050	295,554	254,211
Conn.	1,296,653	486,294	465,947	28,436	11,354	10,697
Del.	1,952,329	849,998	805,969	54,951	24,663	21,838
Fla.	273,876	111,228	108,535	44,207	19,465	18,102
Ga.	2,166,051	792,058	758,393	605,254	265,431	251,222
Idaho	2,380,577	892,374	866,296	1,064,001	380	368,639
Ill.	581,395	215,660	203,960	7,242	2,235	2,013
Ind.	8,046,056	3,409,918	3,452,437	886,116	303	251,231
Iowa	3,758,512	1,494,327	1,452,437	175,712	72,900	66,005
Kan.	2,599,546	1,012,243	994,060	11,527	8,638	8,130
Ky.	1,828,961	697,496	681,735	78,336	28,013	25,888
La.	2,742,096	1,010,028	879,822	202,710	81,043	75,354
Maine	1,796,683	625,707	602,368	886,853	292,095	273,240
Mass.	910,846	341,615	311,679	2,928	827	647
Mich.	1,954,975	775,700	746,513	388,026	182,805	148,282
Min.	4,611,503	1,905,844	1,797,138	79,011	32,767	29,569
Minn.	5,917,829	2,350,318	2,235,361	453,941	179,734	158,213
Miss.	2,953,697	1,178,474	1,135,739	28,760	9,293	8,133
Mo.	1,188,632	411,519	400,586	990,282	331,308	318,283
Mont.	3,655,593	1,453,693	1,412,698	299,060	120,474	109,119
Neb.	572,038	225,582	214,833	18,966	4,556	3,627
Nev.	1,301,328	514,002	502,994	24,182	9,327	8,655
N.H.	149,908	64,360	60,155	10,175	3,946	3,480
N.J.	532,275	216,632	202,385	967	328	296
N.M.	4,511,585	1,922,467	1,833,546	323,744	145,445	129,086
N.Y.	630,211	203,632	192,746	50,976	14,644	13,708
Ohio	13,872,095	5,884,071	5,548,299	958,097	441,142	395,962
Ore.	2,983,121	1,125,998	1,096,866	1,078,806	386,926	366,486
Pa.	608,446	229,887	221,631	11,188	2,466	1,911
R.I.	777,013	322,787	300,123	14,881	5,228	4,389
S.C.	1,293,403	497,176	462,876	823,622	284,890	272,502
S.D.	628,504	243,981	237,941	24,236	5,160	4,327
Tenn.	2,760,257	973,751	930,586	531,461	206,317	196,060
Tex.	6,726,534	2,481,914	2,392,950	984,660	388,691	365,493
Utah	676,909	236,780	224,566	11,953	4,707	4,300
Vt.	377,188	144,981	137,090	559	209	187
Wa.	2,581,553	920,259	892,533	737,125	276,417	257,631
W. Va.	2,316,496	878,196	821,147	62,467	22,550	18,915
Wis.	1,690,262	621,348	592,382	115,270	38,265	35,775
Wyo.	3,392,690	1,381,117	1,341,782	41,885	15,266	13,501
D. C.	284,009	110,565	105,858	6,520	2,101	1,978
Totals:	134,942,028	52,993,517	50,637,186	15,755,333	6,071,138	5,602,263

Source: Census Bureau.

Senators introduced an FEPC bill. But hearings on the measure were postponed until late 1953 or early 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 143, 644).

GOP, DEMOCRATIC PLANKS

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) predicted Sept. 5 that the Republicans would carry out their campaign pledges and seek Congressional approval of an FEPC bill in the 1954 session. But the same day Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) said that Southern opposition to FEPC was as strong as ever.

Both the Democrats and Republicans included fair employment planks in their 1948 and 1952 national party platforms. During the 1952 Presidential campaign, Mr. Eisenhower declared in an Oct. 25 speech in Harlem, N.Y. that "Wherever the federal government has responsibility; wherever it collects taxes from you to spend money...there will be no discrimination as long as I can help it." He added that "wherever funds are used, where federal authority extends, there will be fairness."

Government Competition on the Wane

HANDS OFF FREE ENTERPRISE

From atomic energy and barge lines to ice cream and sleeping bags, Congress and the Administration are on the lookout for fields where government should step aside and let private industry take over. President Eisenhower came into office on pledges to free business of "the great shackles that government has fastened upon it" and to "curb the unjustified expansion of government."

Several steps toward the goal of reduced government competition with business were taken in the 83rd Congress' first session and more are in the offing. The sale of 28 government-owned synthetic rubber plants was ordered in Public Law 205, signed Aug. 7. The plants had been built and operated by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a wartime measure.

The task of disposing of these plants on which the government spent more than half a billion dollars will be no whirlwind operation. A three-man commission to negotiate with prospective purchasers will be named soon. Under the law, a minimum of six months is set as the bidding period and another seven months minimum ordered for the negotiations. The Commission is directed to submit its sale recommendations to Congress by Jan. 31, 1955, and Congress may reject them in part or in toto.

The RFC itself was abolished in a law which established the new Small Business Administration. One goal of this agency is to encourage private financial aid to small businesses to such an extent that eventually the government can retire from the field (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1143).

SOLD FOR \$9 MILLION

A transaction under discussion for years was completed July 24 when the Commerce Department announced the sale of the government's barge line, the Inland Waterways Corporation, to a subsidiary of the St. Louis Shipbuilding and Steel Company. The sale price was \$9 million, with the government retaining the quick assets of the Corporation, estimated to net \$2.7 million.

"We liquidated a government-operated system in which losses over the years had been made up by the taxpayers and we obtained for the public the highest sales price ever offered for it," Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks said. The federal barge system was started in 1918 and developed in 1924 into the Inland Waterways Corporation. It operated on the Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri and Warrior Rivers and included an 18-mile railroad in Alabama.

Other federal enterprises considered competitive with private business were cut down through appropriation slashes in the first session. Among these were public housing, TVA, rural electrification and synthetic fuels (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 572, 951-2, 988, 1020, 1021). President Eisenhower June 17 cited the TVA as an example of "creeping Socialism" though he said he had no desire to disband the agency.

In its report on Interior Department funds (H Rept. 314) the House Appropriations Committee said the "Department should be concerned with only those functions or activities which private enterprise cannot or will not undertake." It said that on all future projects

Bluebeard's Castle

The government's 48-room Bluebeard's Castle Hotel at Charlotte Amalie in the Virgin Islands is up for sale. Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, in announcing (Oct. 1) the carrying out "Administration policy to divest itself of activities that properly belong in the field of private business," said the hotel had been built to encourage tourist trade and has been leased to private operators for many years.

involving power transmission lines, private enterprise must be encouraged to build, own and operate the facilities.

One aspect of government-business competition not yet resolved is the issue of private vs. public power (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1089-1100). Congressional votes in 1953 on the Niagara River project (HR 4351), Southwestern Power Administration's funds, and the TVA involved this power policy. The Interior Department's Aug. 18 statement on power policy was interpreted in some quarters as pointing the way toward less federal activity in the development of power. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1089.)

Another plan, still in the working stages, would open the way for private industrial development of atomic power (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 551-6). On May 26 the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee received a draft of a bill drawn up by the AEC "to promote and encourage free competition and private investment" in the atomic power field. It has been the subject of closed-door hearings.

In June a House Government Operations Subcommittee held hearings on federal activities in commercial and industrial fields (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 778, 815). Spokesmen for retail trades, ice cream manufacturers, tugboat operators, warehousemen, tire recappers and others testified that the government was in unfair competition with their businesses.

A list compiled by the Subcommittee noted 86 commercial and industrial activities in the federal government. Among them were: 31 manufacturing items (including coffee roasting, dentures, sleeping bags, aluminum and atomic energy); seven fields of transportation; 26 service activities (including commissaries, power plants, insurance and fish hatcheries); six construction, seven maintenance, and nine miscellaneous activities (from research and development to fur sealing).

INVITES PROTESTS

Assistant Commerce Secretary Craig R. Sheaffer (who resigned Sept. 15) told the Subcommittee June 10 his Department wanted to hear "well considered" protests from businessmen against specific instances of government competition.

Secretary Weeks, speaking at the Harvard Business School June 13, outlined plans for a network of 20 business councils to act as clearing houses of information between his Department and the business community. "Private business, of course, cannot dictate government policy and plans," Weeks said, but it could register approval or disapproval on their "workability."

Decision In 1954 On...

DEAD END FOR PUBLIC HOUSING?

The federal governments' 16-year old public housing program may come to an end in 1954 if Congress continues the trend it established in the last three years, of authorizing fewer and fewer annual construction starts on new public housing units.

The 20,000-unit ceiling on public housing starts set by Congress this year for fiscal 1954 represents the lowest number approved by the lawmakers since 1949, when they got the post-war public housing program under way with a 135,000-unit annual authorization.

Congressional action in 1954 will depend largely on the outcome of a federal housing survey now in progress. The lawmakers had directed former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), now head of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, to lead a study of the public housing program and submit HHFA recommendations to Congress before Feb. 1, 1954.

President Eisenhower Sept. 12 went along with the congressional directive and created a special Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs. He named Cole as its chairman. The aim of the 21-member group, which held its first meeting Sept. 30, is to shape new housing policies the Administration can put before Congress by Feb. 1, 1954.

The government went into the low-rent housing business in 1937, when Congress approved the U. S. Housing Act (Public Law 412, 75th Congress). The Act provided for federal aid to low-rent housing and slum clearance projects in the form of loans and annual contributions.

LONG-RANGE ACT

The same act also set up the U. S. Housing Authority (renamed the Public Housing Administration in 1947) to administer the program.

It was in 1949, however, that the federal government's public housing program was put on a long-range, large scale basis, with enactment of the U. S. Housing Act of 1949 (P.L. 171, 81st Congress), which amended the 1937 law.

The bill permitted construction to be started on 135,000 public housing units annually for low-income groups.

But the number of authorized starts on public housing units (each unit houses one family) was drastically reduced in subsequent Congresses, through action on the Independent Offices Appropriation bill which carries funds for independent Federal agencies, including the Public Housing Administration.

When Congress approved the appropriation bill in 1951, it fixed the top limit on public housing construction starts for fiscal 1952 at 50,000 units, cancelling the original 135,000-unit authorization. The House had voted to limit fiscal 1952 construction starts to 5,000 but the Senate held firm for 50,000-unit starts. (For background on public housing votes in Congress, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 291-2.)

The downward trend in authorized annual public housing starts continued in 1952, when Congress lowered the

ceiling on new public housing construction to 35,000 starts in fiscal 1953 and subsequent years. Again the House unsuccessfully tried to get the maximum authorization cut to 5,000 new units.

On Jan. 9, ex-President Truman asked Congress to authorize 75,000 public housing construction starts for fiscal 1954. President Eisenhower, however, said he would go along with the 35,000-unit limit fixed by Congress in 1952. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 534, 585.)

CUT PRESIDENTIAL REQUESTS

The lawmakers found the housing estimates of both Presidents unacceptable. When the First Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 4663- P.L. 176) was sent to the White House July 28, it carried provision for only 20,000 public housing construction starts in fiscal 1954. Nothing was said about starts for fiscal 1955 or subsequent years, but the Housing Agency was directed to study the low-rent housing program and report its findings to Congress by Feb. 1, 1954.

The 20,000 figure was a compromise. The House wanted to ban any new public housing starts, while the Senate agreed to the 35,000 authorization. On April 22, the House rejected a move to recommit the money bill to include the 35,000-unit authorization, on a 157-245 roll call (Republican 34-176; Democrats 122-69), but later accepted the 20,000 figure on a 239-161 roll call (R 173-36; D 66-124). The Senate agreed to the compromise. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 534-5, 673, 988, 1021.)

Signs point to 1954 as the critical year for the government's low-rent housing program, and Congress will have for guidance the Administration's housing policy report.

The recommendations of the Cole Committee will weigh heavily with Members of the 83rd Congress. But Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) charged that the Advisory group is "heavily weighted" with opponents of public housing, and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) declared the Housing group "seems to be rigged against public housing programs." As a Congressman, Cole was one of the leading foes of the government's low-rent housing activities. (For Cole's Congressional voting record see CQ Weekly Report, p. 297.)

LAW STUMPS EXPERTS

The fact that Congress this year made no specific provision for new public housing construction beyond fiscal 1954 raises the question of what status the public housing program would have after fiscal 1954 if Congress failed to act next year.

A CQ check of public housing experts in Congress and the Administration produced several "possible" answers to that question. Apparently it would take a special ruling to determine whether the program would revert to the basic 1949 authorization of 135,000 annual starts, to the 1952 authorization of 35,000 starts annually, or whether this year's 20,000 authorization would apply to future years as well as to fiscal 1954. One specialist suggested that the whole program would be in abeyance until Congress did take further action.

WELL-TRAVELED WORLD SEES LOTS OF CONGRESS

Since March 28 official overseas Congressional investigations, tours and inspections either have been completed, are in progress or are planned for the near future. Ten of the 28 are concerned with military matters, 11 with foreign aid (three overlap into both categories), three with immigration, and the remaining seven cover other matters.

Swelling the number abroad are the numerous Congressmen vacationing in Europe at their own expense and the House-Senate group which is soon to accept the invitation of the West German Government. By November, Indo-China will have been visited eight times, including the stopover of Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and the scheduled visit of Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Spain and Morocco have been visited by three separate Congressional groups since September. Eight members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee recently toured the uranium-producing mines of the Belgian Congo

WHY "JUNKETS"?

Q--Why are Congressional tours around the world called "junkets"?

A--The derivation is believed to stem from the Latin "juncus," meaning "rush" or "reed." The French called a dessert served in a rush basket a "junquet" while the Italians call a similar sweet dish a "giuncata." In old English, a junket was any sweetmeat or delicate food, later, a junket became a feast or party away from home, and finally a trip by an official at public expense. Some Congressional "junkets" are paid for by the participants.

(From CQ Quiz, Sept. 4, 1953)

and South Africa. In the Near East, two separate Congressional groups have surveyed the refugee problem in relation to a possible revision of the existing immigration laws. House Foreign Affairs Chairman Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.), Oct. 7 turned up in Moscow, getting "the feel of the place."

The Senate Interior Committee cancelled an Easter visit to Hawaii following a barrage of newspaper criticism. Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.), chairman of a House Government Operations Subcommittee, announced Sept. 26 before leaving for Japan that there would be no "dinner coats or formal attire" worn by his group during its "strictly budget operation" tour. And Rep. William E. Hess (R Ohio), Chairman of a House Armed Services Subcommittee, said Sept. 8 before leaving for Europe that there would be "no official welcomes, no banquets, no speeches, no cocktail parties" on his Subcommittee's "working trip".

Here is CQ's list of official overseas tours (according to purpose--three overlap), with dates:

FOREIGN AID

House Foreign Affairs Committee
Special Study Mission to Asia (March 30-April 19)
Special Study Mission to Europe (April 3-13)
Near East Subcommittee (Sept. 11-November)
Senate Appropriations Committee
Asia (May 31-June 16)
World-wide (Aug. 10-Oct. 2)
House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on Army, Asia (Aug. 2-21)
Agriculture Subcommittee; Europe, Asia (Sept. 4-Nov. 20)
Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.); Europe, Near East (Sept. 15-Nov. 12)
State Justice Subcommittee; Europe, Asia (Sept. 17-Dec. 1)
House Government Operations Committee
International Operations Subcommittee; Japan, Korea (Sept. 29-Oct. 26)
Senate Foreign Relations Committee; France, Indo-China (Sept. 15-Oct. 15)

MILITARY MATTERS

House Foreign Affairs Committee
Special Study Mission to Europe (May 31-June 16)
Tentative, Korea, Indo-China (November)
House Appropriations Committee
Army Subcommittee; Asia (Aug. 2-21)
Rep. Harold C. Ostertag; (R N.Y.) Europe, Near East (Sept. 15-Nov. 12)
Air Force Subcommittee; Europe (Aug. 15-Sept. 28)
House Armed Services Committee
Defense Activities Subcommittee; Europe (Sept. 9-Oct. 12)
Special Subcommittee; world-wide (Sept. 16-Nov. 12)
Joint Atomic Energy Committee; Africa (Aug. 23-Sept. 25)
Senate Armed Services Committee
Real Estate Subcommittee; Europe, Africa (Sept. 4-Nov. 12)
Joint Senate Committees on Armed Services, Public Works; Alaska, (Aug. 15-27)

IMMIGRATION

House Judiciary Committee;
Europe, Near East (Aug. 26-Oct. 10)
Special Subcommittee; Europe (Sept. 23-Nov. 7)
Senate Judiciary Committee
Immigration Subcommittee; Europe, Near East (Sept. 4-Nov. 30)

OTHER TOURS

Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee;
Alaska, Statehood (Aug. 16-29)
Virgin Islands; Organic Act Revision (December)
House Agriculture Committee; Puerto Rico, farming (April 2-13)
Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee
Merchant Marine Subcommittee; Europe ship building (Sept. 17-Oct. 15)
House Select Committee to Investigate Soviet Seizure of the Baltic Countries; Europe (Aug. 21-Nov. 1)
House Foreign Affairs Committee; Pacific Trust Territories (near future)
Senate Banking Committee; Central and South America
Export-Import Bank (Oct. 18-Dec. 7)



Lobby Registrations

A CIO union official is the only person who has filed recently under the lobby law. The registration:

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO), 1808 Adams Mill Road, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Helen Berthelot, a staff member, filed for the union Oct. 1. She stated her registration would continue indefinitely, and that her major interest would be "all legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership of this union."

Pressure Points

LABOR UNITY NEAR?

Twin drives to unite the American labor movement in a single federation and find a way to settle jurisdictional disputes between unions within the American Federation of Labor appear to be gathering "real momentum," according to Al Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists.

In an interview published in the current issue of "The Machinist," the Union's weekly newspaper, Hayes declared that "the overwhelming majority of union members in this country need and want the additional strength that will result from a unified movement."

Current developments which may point toward unity include the following, according to the Machinist:

A new committee established by AFL President George Meany to attempt to work out a way for handling disputes among AFL unions; direct negotiations now underway between the IAM and several building trades unions in an effort to settle some of the oldest jurisdictional problems within the AFL; and, finally, the no-raiding agreement, signed by the AFL's recent convention at St. Louis, and now awaiting ratification by the CIO's forthcoming meeting at Cleveland.

FARM BATTLE SEEN

A slam-bang lobby battle over farm policy next year is currently foreseen by Robert G. Lewis, Washington editor for the National Farmers Union.

Terming 1954 a "Year of Decision" for farmers, Lewis asserts in the Oct. 2 issue of "Farmers Union in Washington," the Union's weekly newsletter, that one side will be composed of "a strong, bi-partisan farm bloc of many Congressmen from predominately farming districts who are joined by liberal Congressmen from some big-city districts, the Farmers Union, a number of local and state and special-interest farm and co-op groups, and the overwhelming majority of ordinary dirt farmers."

On the other side, he says, will be "the Administration's top policymakers on farm questions, the Farm Bureau's national lobby, the middlemen-dominated 'advisory commissions' that have been drawn into official policy making by the Administration, and the 'Wall Street hayseeds' who have been trying their best for many years to wreck farm programs through well-financed lobbying and propaganda campaigns."

AIR RESERVE, AFA MERGE

The Air Reserve Association asked Congress Oct. 3 either to quit eliminating the military's so-called fringe benefits or to grant servicemen a raise in pay.

The Association also called for repeal of a rider to the Defense Appropriation (HR 5969-Public Law 179) which may force the closing of many military commissaries and ship's stores Dec. 31.

In its annual meeting at Orlando, Fla., the ARA also voted to accept an offer to merge with and into the Air Force Association. ARA, founded in 1932, now has 1,700 members. AFA, a postwar association of Air Force veterans and service personnel, has 50,000 members.

NEW REALTY GROUP URGED

The National Association of Real Estate Boards announced Oct. 3 it will push hard next year for Congressional approval for a new national mortgage association that would tap unused private capital and perhaps solve the nation's mortgage money shortage.

The new group would be called the Central National Mortgage Association. Although it would be started with government money, this would be paid back and the corporation would depend solely on private funds, said NAREB.

Maximum amount the government would invest in the project would be \$180 million. The organization would replace the governments's present Federal National Mortgage Association, which now holds nearly \$2,500,000,000 in mortgages.

SHIFT IN FOREIGN POLICY?

A shift in American foreign economic policy -- possibly in the direction of freer trade and increased imports -- may come about next year as a result of current foreign trade studies, according to officials of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. The Chamber favors such a shift.

The Oct. 2 issue of "Washington Report," the Chamber's weekly bulletin, lists 12 important trends in this direction since Dwight Eisenhower became President. Among these have been extension of reciprocal trade, simplification of customs procedures, ratification of the new International Wheat Agreement, and passage of a foreign economic and military aid appropriation of \$6.6 billion.

AVC AND POINT FOUR

Officials of the American Veterans Committee told President Eisenhower Oct. 5 the Point Four program of technical aid to underdeveloped nations must be "not only continued but expanded" to help thwart Communism. An AVC delegation headed by Curtis Campaigne, Jr., of Montclair, N.J., called on the President at the White House.

NAACP HITS SEGREGATION

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked Postmaster General Arthur M. Summerfield to end all racial segregation among post office employees and patrons.



Stevenson -- Eisenhower

Losing Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson Oct. 1 reported impressions received on his six-month, 30-country world tour in a two-hour conference with President Eisenhower. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1119.) Stevenson said the President was considering his Sept. 15 proposal for mutual non-aggression guarantees covering the U.S., Soviet Union and Western Europe. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1169.)

Stevenson said Mr. Eisenhower told him the proposal has "merit" and is under "serious study by the State Department." GOP Senate Policy Committee Chairman Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and others have called the plan "appeasement."

... TO MARYLAND?

University of Maryland Board Chairman William P. Cole asserted Oct. 2 that Stevenson was among two dozen men suggested for the University presidency. Former president H. C. (Curly) Byrd, has resigned to campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1134.)

Lake County (Ill.) Treasurer Hugo Schneider, Jr. Oct. 2 published a list of several hundred "delinquent" property owners. The list showed Stevenson owed \$998.18 in 1952 taxes on his 70-acre estate near Libertyville.

India Edwards Resigns

India Edwards resigned Oct. 7 as Director of Women's Activities for the Democratic National Committee but said she would continue to serve as vice chairman of the Committee. Mrs. Katie Louchheim of Washington was named by Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell to take Mrs. Edwards' place.

Mrs. Edwards gave personal reasons for her retirement. She had no criticism for the reorganization early in 1953 which integrated the Women's Division into the regular party machinery. The new set-up, said Mrs. Edwards, "is going to be far better."

GOP Gain Forecast

... BY MARTIN

At an Oct. 3 news conference, House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) predicted Republican gains in the 1954 Congressional elections. Martin asserted the House will have 25 more Republicans than it has now, and expected "an edge" of "at least three" in the Senate. He said the gains will be the result of "increased faith" in President Eisenhower.

... BY RIEVE

Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) president Bill Rieve Sept. 24 declared the Republicans would gain seats in the 1954 campaign and win the Presidency again in 1956 -- barring a depression. Rieve, also a vice president of the national CIO, prefaced his remarks before the New York State CIO convention with a bitter attack on the Administration's handling of foreign and domestic policy.

Another labor leader Sept. 24 asked that the Republicans "get back to the people" and stop taking "orders from its inner clique which I call the 'Society of Well-filled Stomachs'." W. P. Kennedy, president of the 200,000-member Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) told 1,000 BRT members and officers the union would stage a campaign "to get the facts across to our membership as to who's behind what and why."

AFL Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler Oct. 5 accused the nation's press of a "great cover-up" for the "Republican mess in Washington." In a speech to the Kentucky AFL convention, Schnitzler said the press, with few exceptions, has "dedicated itself to the proposition that the people should know only what the lords of the press want them to know."

Ferguson vs Capehart

Newly-elected Senate Republican Policy Committee Chairman Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said Sept. 30 he would resist attempts to change the make-up of the Committee. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) has called for a seat on the Committee for all chairmen of regular committees. Capehart is Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, is not on the present 11-man policy group. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1059, 1171.)

Ferguson said he was "always willing" to listen to arguments for a better system, but said the present one has "advantages." He said chairmen were closely consulted by the policy group, which he added, rotates membership every two years and represents all sections of the country.

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) said Sept. 26 he opposed the Capehart proposal, on grounds that the enlarged committee would be unwieldy.

The Capehart move generally has been interpreted as a double-barrelled effort to give more power to a GOP group which at one time opposed the President, and to clip the wings of Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) elected floor leader after the death of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio.) (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1059.)

Knowland himself urged a middle-way Oct. 3, when he asked for more frequent meetings of the Republican Conference of Senators. The Conference is composed of all GOP Senators.

GOP Women

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall Oct. 3 said the GOP aim in the 1954 campaign will be to make the Party as popular as the President. In a speech to the Eastern States Regional Conference of Republican Women in Atlantic City, N. J., Hall said only an "Eisenhower Party" can win additional seats in Congress. Hall said the President "stands out today as the most popular man in the country," reminded delegates of six million voters who "like Ike" in 1952, but didn't support Republican candidates for Congress.

Politics Under Glass

The Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., Oct. 3 began a scientific study of political pressures involved in nominating candidates for President. Paul T. David, who will direct the \$42,300 study, called delegate-selection and delegate voting behavior "intolerably confused." The Haynes Foundation of Los Angeles, sponsor of the project, hopes for a "critical appraisal" and "constructive recommendations" by the end of 1954.

State Roundup

CALIFORNIA: Lt. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) was sworn in Oct. 5 as governor after Earl Warren resigned to become Chief Justice of the U. S. Knight has announced he will seek election to a full four-year term in 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1135.) Almost immediately, reports cropped up that Vice President Nixon and Knight would oppose Sens. William F. Knowland and Thomas H. Kuchel for control of the GOP organization. At stake is the big 70-vote delegation to the 1956 National convention. Nixon and Knowland Oct. 6 denied reports of any rift.

CONNECTICUT: Gov. John Davis Lodge, (R) Sen. William A. Purtell (R) and GOP National Committeeman Meade Alcorn Oct. 5 were reported asking an end to the party strife they say endangers Republican chances for victory in the 1954 state and Congressional elections. A dissident group, complaining of Lodge's handling of state party affairs, has been consulting for the last several months. It includes: Controller Fred R. Zeller, New London; William H. Brennan, Fairfield County leader; Prosper Lavieri, Litchfield County leader and Nelson Carpenter, Windham County leader.

MASSACHUSETTS: The speaker of the state house, Charles Gibbons (R), announced Oct. 2 he would enter the race for Congressman from the Eighth District if Rep. Angier L. Goodwin (R) decides not to run for re-election. Gibbons said he would run for Lt. Gov. Sumner Whittier's (R) post if Whittier decides to seek Goodwin's seat.

NEW JERSEY: Former Rep. (1925-1949) Mary T. Norton (D) Oct. 2 resigned as National Committeewoman. "When a woman gets to be 78 years old," she said, "... she should retire."

Paul L. Troast, GOP gubernatorial candidate, Oct. 2 defended a 1951 appeal to New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) to commute the prison sentence of convicted labor racketeer Joey Fay. Troast said that Fay, "as leader of the building trades unions" in New Jersey, had expedited solution of numerous labor disputes. Democrat candidate Robert B. Meyner called the "intervention" by Troast "shocking."

NEW YORK: New York City Democratic mayoralty candidate Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Oct 5 called for a special session of the legislature to impeach acting Lt. Gov. Arthur H. Wicks. Wicks, who assumed the post with the resignation Sept. 30 of former Lt. Gov. Frank C. Moore, Oct. 2 said he visited convicted labor racketeer Joey Fay "four or five times" in Sing Sing prison to obtain Fay's help in preventing labor disputes.

FARMER AND POLITICS

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) Oct. 3 said the Republican party "has definitely slipped" among farmers, although President Eisenhower's loss of popularity is "nothing substantial." Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, he said, bears the brunt of farm dissatisfaction.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said Oct. 3 that farmers are "not blaming the Republicans" for the imbalance between their receipts and expenditures.

Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) predicted Oct. 6 that the two biggest issues in the 1954 Congressional election campaign will be "dissatisfaction among the farmers and the adverse reception which has been given the Administration's increase in interest rates." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 736.)

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) reported Oct. 6 that his state's farmers are satisfied with Administration agriculture policies, but pointed out that Ohio has a concentration of hog growers and hog prices are high.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) Oct. 6 reported that his state's farmers are complaining about Republican farm policies. "They are blaming Eisenhower and not somebody else," he said.

Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee Oct. 6 said that farmers are in an influential position to play a "major part" in revisions of agriculture policy during the next session of Congress.

AIKEN CHARGES DISTORTION

Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee Oct. 5 charged that Democrats have "twisted" statements by Secretary of Agriculture Benson and spread rumors to arouse fear among farmers that the Administration is unsympathetic toward agriculture problems. These rumors, he said, have been a factor in falling prices. He conceded that Benson sometimes has used unfortunate phrasing.

(Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) replied Oct. 6 that it is "silly" to charge that rumors have affected farm prices. He complained that "Benson's statements have left only confusion in the minds of the farmers, who want to know what they can expect to replace the Russell-Young parity price support law.")

Aiken said he is sure that Benson "would not let agriculture prices collapse," and reported that the Administration's new farm program will be ready for submission to Congress by January. Declining to predict the form the plan will take, Aiken said a two-price system is under "serious consideration." He said he believes farm "prices will strengthen by next year."

Discussing reorganization of the Agriculture Department, the subject of an Oct. 5 conference between Department officials and members of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, Aiken denied reports that Benson plans to transfer the activities of the Soil Conservation Service to the Extension Service; weaken production and marketing operations; replace farmer representatives with paid employees on production and marketing committees.

Aiken said Oct. 6 Republican public power policy, rather than the GOP's agriculture program, may draw most criticism during the 1954 campaign. To counteract attacks by the Democrats, he advised, the Republicans should expand Rural Electrification Administration Activities. REA, he said, "is going to make a record under Republican control that we can talk about effectively."

YOUNG ON SUPPORTS

Milton R. Young (R N.D.), member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Oct. 6 said he will press for early Congressional action to extend 90 per cent of parity price supports on wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and peanuts for three years. He also said he will seek to make rye, oats, barley, flax, and soybeans eligible for 90 per cent supports. Young added that he wants Congress to strengthen import quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Oct. 2, Young said that "fear psychology" grips American agriculture and has been a factor in "the recent drastic drop in farm commodity prices." Oct. 1, he urged Secretary of Agriculture Benson to advocate higher price supports for oats, rye, barley, and soybeans in 1954, and asked him to act to curb imports of these grains. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1213.)

DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS

Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.) said Oct. 7 that Congress should give top priority to dairy supports when it acts on farm legislation in 1954. Price supports on the six basic commodities continue through 1954, he noted, while the Secretary of Agriculture is committed to 90 per cent of parity dairy supports only to April 1.

DROUGHT RELIEF

Secretary of Agriculture Benson announced Oct. 7 that President Eisenhower had made \$10 million available from his emergency funds to help farmers in drought areas obtain winter hay at low cost. Cooperating with state and local groups, Benson explained, Washington will help pay for transportation.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) had urged the President Oct. 3 to call a special session of Congress if necessary to act on drought relief for Missouri farmers. He approved of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.'s (D Mo.) earlier suggestion that Army trucks be used to haul livestock feed to Missouri.

Oct. 4, Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.) had charged that Benson "fiddles away precious time" while Kentucky suffers from drought.

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) Oct. 6 began a tour of Kansas, Missouri, Texas, and Arkansas to study administration of the drought relief program. (CQ Weekly Reports, p. 1021.) Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), also members of the Agriculture Committee, were scheduled to join the tour.

CORN PRICE SUPPORTS

The Agriculture Department announced Oct. 5 that corn this year will be supported at \$1.60 a bushel (90 per cent of parity), the same level as last year. The support level had been announced tentatively as \$1.58, but was boosted to reflect a rise in parity.

FLANDERS FARM PLAN

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) Oct. 1 proposed a new plan for federal support of farm prices. His plan would permit considerably more fluctuation in prices than current systems or most formulas under consideration. Flanders would use cash subsidy payments to farmers instead of crop loans, purchases, and storage.

As developed in his speech before the National Tax Association and the Louisville Chamber of Commerce in Louisville, the plan would require no production or marketing controls and makes no distinction among specific crops. (Later elaboration of the plan may add such provisions.)

Flanders would establish 90 per cent of parity as the goal. Farmers would receive monthly checks from the government for one-half the difference between 90 per cent and the market price received during the month covered. If he should sell wheat, for example, at 60 per cent of parity, the government would reimburse him for 15 per cent of parity, netting him 75 per cent of parity on the amount sold.

A floor of 50 per cent of parity would be established. This floor would be reached if the market price should dip to 10 per cent of parity.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

CHARGES WASTEFUL BUYING

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) Oct. 3 suggested that Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) institute a staff investigation of reports that some manufacturers sell the Army unneeded spare parts. Bricker said the Army Engineers purchasing center in St. Louis ordered parts already in stock at the Columbus, Ohio, supply control office. Procurement officers, he said, were tricked by manufacturers who listed parts under more than one catalog number.

TAFT-HARTLEY REVISION

Sens. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) were reported to have urged President Eisenhower Oct. 5 to avoid sending Congress a rigid set of recommendations for Taft-Hartley labor law revision. They also were said to have advocated a non-partisan approach to labor policy.

MORSE ON POWER POLICY

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) Oct. 6 attacked Administration public power policy (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1090) as a "masterpiece of private utility propaganda." He said that the "local interest" which may develop Hell's Canyon, Idaho, is a Maine corporation. This utility (the Idaho Power Corporation), he said, could not produce half the Hell's Canyon power potential.

HIGHWAY AID

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), a member of the Senate Public Works Committee, predicted Oct. 5 that Congress would reject proposals to end federal participation in highway financing. Some members of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and some governors have supported such a change. Chavez said that complete

state control of highways would result in political maneuvers. He said that he favors increased federal highway aid to compensate for state losses in gasoline tax revenues collected by the national government.

DOLLAR-A-YEAR MEN

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Oct. 4 objected to the use of dollar-a-year men -- who continue to draw salaries from private industry -- as directors of industry divisions in the new Business and Defense Services Administration of the Commerce Department. He warned of "divided loyalties" which might lead to "giveaways."

HUMPHREY ON NLRB

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Oct. 5 accused President Eisenhower of "packing" the National Labor Relations Board with "anti-union members and interpreting out of existence whatever protection for unions Taft-Hartley carried over from the Wagner Act."

GOLD STANDARD?

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) Oct. 2 advocated a world conference, excluding Russia, to consider a multi-lateral return to the gold standard. He warned against a drastic, sudden change in monetary systems.

INTERGOVERNMENT STUDY

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), a member of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, said Oct. 2 that the Commissioners conflict sharply in their philosophies of states rights. He foresaw one or more minority reports, but said the Commission may succeed in doing "a very fundamental piece of work." The Commission, he said, probably would require an extension of its report deadline beyond March 1. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1196.)

ASKS UN ECONOMY

Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C.), a U. S. delegate to the United Nations, urged the UN Oct. 1 to get rid of excess paper work and dispense with some of the "experts" who produce it.

Richards asked the 60-nation budgetary committee to trim costs by streamlining the organization of the UN headquarters, developing a procedure of swapping specialists on various UN agencies, reviewing expenditures of the UN technical assistance program, and keeping closer check on travel expenses of its members.

SEN. GREEN IS 86

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) observed his 86th birthday Oct. 2.

POLITICAL FOOTBALL?

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) asserted Oct. 7 that Republicans have learned it's easier to criticize from the sidelines than to score on the playing field. The seven-term Congressman said Washington was "teeming with official study groups, commissions, inter-agency committees, seminars and all sorts of high-level thinking."

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

After several recent trips to his home state, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) wrote in his Sept. 30 newsletter: "Getting back to the state for informal visits and conversation is, for me, a richly rewarding and helpful experience. I have always found that I learn more from the people at home than they learn from me."

Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) told his constituents in his Oct. 1 newsletter: "Anxiety, uncertainty as to their future and generally poor morale prevail among federal employees both in Washington and nationally. The wake of the mass firings resulting from economy measures."

In his Oct. 2 newsletter, Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.) said, "It had been my sincere hope that the vacancy on the Supreme Court would be filled by the appointment of some outstanding jurist, wholly disconnected with politics...I have long deplored the appointment of political figures to the Supreme Court."

Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) commented in his Oct. 10 newsletter: "President Eisenhower has set a high standard in his schedule of appointments to key government positions. The level is maintained by the selection of Gov. Earl Warren for the Chief Justice post on the Supreme Court..."

Urging the voting privilege for 18-year-olds, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said in his Sept. 21 newsletter: "There is no better civic training than the exercise of the vote. Without the vote all other forms of civic training are lacking in meaning and effectiveness. It is essential that our young people take on political responsibility as soon as they are ready to do so, for the real value of education comes from its association with responsibility."

Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.) predicted in an Oct. 5 release: "Without doubt a great deal of discussion will be heard on the subject of declining farm prices and increasing retail prices when Congress reconvenes next January. Congressmen and Senators from the predominantly Republican farm belt are under heavy pressure to do something about farm prices."

In his Oct. 5 newsletter to constituents, Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.) noted: "As I have said in previous columns, I regard sagging farm income in the face of unchanging prices for the things farmers must buy as a major problem of the day. It must be tackled by Congress very soon after the gavels fall in Washington next Jan. 6."

"A new look at women in government," according to the Oct. 3 report to constituents from Rep. Frances P. Bolton (D Ohio), "shows that as of Sept. 14, President Eisenhower has named 33 women to high policy-making posts--an all-time record in the first 7 1/2 months of any federal administration."

Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) reports in an Oct. 6 newsletter: "A well-defined rumor is going the Washington rounds that Foreign Operations Administration Director Harold Stassen, on behalf of the Administration, will suggest to Congress next January that all direct foreign economic aid be eliminated at the end of this fiscal year, and only military aid be continued to foreign nations."



New Hearings

KOREAN ATROCITIES -- Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) Oct. 6 opened a one-man hearing into alleged Communist atrocities in Korea by holding an executive session with unidentified witnesses. Potter was asked to begin the probe by Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1213.)

Potter told a news conference afterward that the terms of the Korean truce forced the release of hundreds of captured Communist war criminals who are "now beyond our reach." He said 1,800 cases of "barbarism" recorded by the Army against Americans will provide the basis for inquiry.

The Michigan Senator also said he may look into the case of the so-called "progressives" -- Americans accused by fellow prisoners of having turned against them at the Communists' urging. Another facet of the probe, Potter said, may be Communist "menticide" or "brain-washing."

ARMY SURPLUS DISPOSAL -- After an Oct. 5 hearing before the Military Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee, Chairman R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.) pronounced disposal of surplus Army equipment at Camp Drum, N. Y., a "good job" generally. Riehlman said complete findings would be made public later. The probe stemmed from a telegram from Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) to Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens charging "a major scandal in the sale of property at Camp Drum."

Continued Hearings

DISEASE -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee continued hearings on the fight against disease. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1212.)

Oct. 1, Dr. Edward J. McCormick, of Toledo, president of the American Medical Association, testified that he hoped for radical changes in the treatment of cancer in the next 15 years. Later, he explained that he hoped for the development of a vaccine or similar device capable of preventing and curing cancer. He also predicted that a polio preventive would soon be developed.

Oct. 2, Dr. Cornelius P. Rhoads, scientific director, Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York, held out hope for a cancer wonder drug, "something like a penicillin for cancer."

Dr. Charles Cameron of New York, scientific director of the American Cancer Society, reported "an alarming increase" in lung cancer.

Oct. 3, a panel of cancer specialists expressed skepticism about Rhoads' single-cure approach. Dr. John C. Bugher, director of the Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Biology and Medicine, reported that atomic energy activities "hold great promise for useful applications to medicine generally and to the treatment of cancer in particular."

Members of the Committee expressed concern about Bugher's report that only \$3 million of the AEC's \$26 million annual medical budget is spent on cancer.

Oct. 5, Gen. George C. Kenney, president of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, said a lack of trained specialists prevents full use of medicine's capabilities in relieving arthritis. Dr. Charles Ragan, president of the American Rheumatism Association, said 70 per cent of the 10 million arthritis sufferers could be restored to activity, although little progress has been made in discovering the disease's cause.

Oct. 6, Dr. Gaylord W. Anderson, president of the American Public Health Association, said there probably would never be enough gamma globulin, a blood derivative used to combat polio, to meet all demands. Dr. Joseph Stokes, of Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, said gamma globulin usually prevents paralysis, but does not create immunity to polio.

Oct. 7, Dr. Pearce Bailey, director of the Public Health Service's National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, said that such nerve diseases as epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, and retrolental fibroplasia may be under control in five to 10 years. Dr. Seymour S. Kety, on the staff of the Institute, pinned great hope on discoveries making possible the reconstitution of nerves.

Oct. 8, the topics were mental health and tuberculosis.

OUSTED UN AIDES -- At an open hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in New York Oct. 2, Jack S. Harris, dismissed United Nations political affairs officer, refused to answer most questions concerning reported Communist activities and methods by which he entered UN employ. Harris was awarded \$40,300 in indemnities in a UN tribunal decision being fought by the U. S. delegation. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1212.)

He testified that Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, now head of the UN Trusteeship Division, recommended him to the UN in 1946 and suggested that he apply for a job with the State Department in 1945, but refused to answer questions concerning the circumstances. He also refused to answer questions concerning his alleged use of Dr. Willard Park and the late Dr. Ruth Benedict as references for the State Department position.

Harris based some of his refusals on the Fifth Amendment, and in other cases relied on the assertion that the questions were not pertinent. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), the only Subcommittee member present, over-ruled all but pleas based on the Fifth Amendment.

Hearing Discontinued

WATERFRONT PROBE -- Chairman John W. Bricker (R Ohio) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Oct. 6 announced disbandment, as of Nov. 30, of the subcommittee which investigated waterfront crime under the chairmanship of the late Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.). Justice

Department and Internal Revenue officials, he said, have been offered use of the files to develop "leads."

Hearings on the West Coast, plus investigations of crime beyond the dock sphere, had been scheduled. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1069.) Bricker said that "such a radical departure from the scope of the work originally intended should not be countenanced in the absence of fresh direction from the full Senate Committee." Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), ranking minority member, concurred, Bricker said.

Report

FEDERAL PAYROLL -- The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures reported Oct. 5 that federal civilian employment had declined by a net of 24,302 during August to 2,430,412. The Committee pointed out, however, that several hundred thousand foreigners employed abroad were not included in the totals.

Coming Up

WARREN APPOINTMENT -- Chairman William Langer (R N.D.), of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said Oct. 8 that Chief Justice Earl Warren will be examined carefully before his nomination gets approval of the Committee when the Senate reconvenes in January. In Billings, Mont., Langer said his Washington office has several objections to Warren on file.

On Tour

SPANISH BASES -- Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said Oct. 7 that he will leave for Spain Oct. 14 to inspect proposed United States naval and air bases to be built there. A spokesman from Chavez's office said he also will visit England, France, Morocco, Algeria, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Egypt and Israel on his official inspection tour of actual or proposed American military installations. He will return in December.

GERMAN TRADE -- Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.), a member of the Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said from Bonn, Germany, Oct. 6 that although West Germany last year increased its total cotton consumption by 18 per cent, "the United States' share of this market decreased from 52 per cent to 25 per cent." Stennis said, "I am tremendously impressed with the necessity of the American cotton industry pursuing the foreign market and realize that in order to sell our goods we must buy some of their products." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1194.)

OVERSEAS BASES -- Sens. Francis Case (R S.D.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and James H. Duff (R Pa.), a Subcommittee member, said from Paris, France, Oct. 6 that an increased employment of local civilians by the United States for work in overseas military bases would increase both efficiency and savings. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1194.)

MOSCOW MISSION -- Rep. Robert B. Chipperfield (R Ill.), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, visited Moscow, Oct. 7, as the guest

of Charles E. Bohlen, the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

ARAB REFUGEES -- Reps. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee arrived at Damascus, Syria, Oct. 6 on a study trip of Arab refugee problems.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS -- Three members of the International Operations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee arrived in Tokyo, Japan, Oct. 6. The three, Reps. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.), Chairman, George Meader (R Mich.) and Katharine St. George (N.Y.), are studying administrative and personnel procedures in the Far East and United States rehabilitation efforts in Korea. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1213.)

DROUGHT AREA TOUR -- Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, left Oct. 5 for a five-day tour of parts of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas to check on the drought relief program authorized by Congress last July. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 901.) Schoeppel was to be accompanied on parts of the trip by Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), both of the Agriculture Committee.

IMMIGRATION -- Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Oct. 3 arrived in Bonn, Germany, from Berlin, on a tour to study refugee problems of Europe and Arab countries. He will visit Frankfurt, Munich, Athens; Turkey, Jordan and several other countries before returning to the United States. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1194.)

KNOWLAND RETURNS

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), home from a five-week, 11-country tour of the world, told newsmen Oct. 5 that he would oppose any offer of a non-aggression pact to Russia -- as had been suggested by Adlai E. Stevenson Sept. 15 -- unless the Soviets agreed to permit free elections in all their "satellite" nations.

NIXON IN HAWAII

Vice President Richard M. Nixon landed at Hickman Field, Hawaii, Oct. 7. Nixon will visit Indonesia, Malaya, Thailand, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Burma, India and Pakistan on his 38,000-mile "goodwill tour" as President Eisenhower's personal emissary. Nixon told newsmen Oct. 6 that the President had given him both written and verbal messages to deliver to the 18 heads of government and other dignitaries with whom he will confer. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1176.)

ELLENDER REPORTS ON TRIP

Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee, just home from a 20-nation tour, reported to the President Oct. 8 that Congress may kill the Point Four Program unless its officials stop giving economic aid along with the technical aid. Ellender also said there were too many United States employees abroad and that the U. S. overseas information service is in some areas where it is not needed. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1176.)

Executive Briefs

Eisenhower Sets Peace Goals

President Eisenhower declared Oct. 6 that the only way to avert the "sudden and massive destruction" of an atomic world war was for the U. S. to build an immense atomic and hydrogen weapons stockpile to discourage any Russian attack.

Mr. Eisenhower in Atlantic City told the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches of Christ that the use of atomic and hydrogen power in armament was the "most extraordinary physical development of all time."

The President also said the "future well-being of humanity" depends on U. S. leadership. He listed among the "must" goals in working for peace: "Trade systems that will provide each with the necessities of life and opportunity for self-advancement," and a resolving of "age-old prejudices, ambitions and hatreds that scar great parts of the world."

Wilson on Soviet Power

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Oct. 6 estimated that Russia is about three or four years behind the U. S. in development of hydrogen weapons, and will not be ready for a hydrogen-bomb war for perhaps three years. The Russians, he said, "ultimately could not win" a war with the U. S.

Wilson's statement climaxed a series of warnings on the menace of Soviet power. (For Eisenhower comment on Russian power, see adjoining column.)

Oct. 4, Arthur S. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, released his quarterly report, declaring that "Soviet Russia is capable of delivering suddenly and without warning the most destructive weapon (hydrogen bomb) ever devised by man on chosen targets in the United States." He advocated greater civil defense efforts, including dispersal of industry and "protective construction."

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.), chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, Oct. 4 called for the expenditure of an additional \$10 billion for defense in view of the "desperate" situation. He declared he was ready to "surrender" the goals of tax cuts and a balanced budget.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Oct. 4 deplored policy based on "a dollar ceiling rather than...atomic capability." Oct. 5, Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) urged more spending for air power, even if a balanced budget and tax reductions must be delayed.

Val Peterson, head of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, predicted Oct. 6 that Russia would use all forms of weapons, from atomic bombs to germ warfare, in event of war with the U. S. "The weight of human nature and human experience runs contrary to the hope of a peaceful settlement..." he added.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Oct. 7 demanded that President Eisenhower or the National Security Council issue a "plain statement of the facts" on the threat of Soviet power, complaining of "lack of coordination" in appraisals by Administration officials. He said that

President's News Conference

President Eisenhower Oct. 8 declared that Russia now has the capability of atomic attack on the U. S., adding that the capability will increase with time. He said, however, that he was not suggesting that an immediate threat of attack exists.

He said that he had told members of his Administration to check statements on Soviet atomic power with Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. (See adjoining column.)

Mr. Eisenhower declined to detail the state of U. S. defenses, but reported that the American store of atomic weapons is large and growing steadily. He also refused to speculate on whether Russia's progress in hydrogen weapon development will affect efforts to balance the budget.

In other statements at his news conference, the President announced his appointment of James P. Mitchell as Secretary of Labor (see page 1234) and reported he had asked Adlai E. Stevenson to discuss with the State Department his proposals for non-aggression pacts.

"confusion" which could be "disastrous" was gripping the public.

Other Senators, including Albert Gore (D Tenn.) and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) made similar complaints.

NON-AGGRESSION PACTS

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Oct. 6 said the Administration was considering non-aggression pacts with Russia in special situations, although he called a general non-aggression pact "somewhat meaningless" in view of the United Nations Charter's outlawing of force.

The special cases might include Germany, Dulles said, because that nation is not a UN member. He also said the U. S. would be willing to assure Russia that it will not use Korea or Austria for "hostile intentions."

T-H Injunction

U. S. District Judge Edward Weinfeld Oct. 5 ordered 65,000 longshoremen to end their east coast port strike, granting President Eisenhower's request for a 10-day temporary injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1215).

The International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) which was expelled from the AFL (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1197), ordered its members back to work at 8 a. m. Oct. 7. Judge Weinfeld set Oct. 13 for a hearing on the government's application for a full 80-day injunction during which the government will try to settle the dispute which has tied up Atlantic shipping from Maine to Virginia.

The President ordered the Justice Department to seek the injunction Oct. 5, hours after a fact-finding board reported to him that there was small chance of the union and employers reaching agreement. It was the first time President Eisenhower had used the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Appointments

RUBBER PLANTS

President Eisenhower Oct. 6 appointed Everett R. Cook, of Memphis and Leslie R. Rounds, of Kennebunkport, Maine, as members of a special three-man commission to receive plans for disposal of the government's 28 synthetic rubber plants. The bill (HR 5728) calling for the commission's report to Congress by Jan. 1, 1954, was approved by both houses July 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1025.) The White House said a third commission member would be appointed later.

LEE TO FCC

President Eisenhower Oct. 6 announced the recess appointment of Robert E. Lee, a member of the House Appropriations Committee staff, as the fourth Republican member of the seven-member Federal Communications Commission. He succeeds Paul A. Walker (D Okla.).

GATES TO NAVY

President Eisenhower Oct. 2 announced the recess appointment of Thomas Sovereign Gates, Jr., Philadelphia investment banker, to succeed Charles S. Thomas as Undersecretary of the Navy. Thomas now is assistant secretary of defense for supply and logistics.

RETAIN MINES DIRECTOR

John J. Forbes will be retained as Director of the Bureau of Mines, Undersecretary of the Interior Ralph A. Tudor announced Oct. 2. Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay reportedly agreed on Forbes after John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers (Ind.), and Harry M. Moses, president of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, had recommended him.

Forbes has been director since 1951 and will reach retirement age in 1955. President Eisenhower withdrew the nomination of Tom Lyon for the post (CQ Weekly Report, p. 837), and McKay's second choice, Otto Herres, never was nominated formally.

Federal Agencies

TREASURY SEEKS LOAN

The Treasury Department announced Oct. 6 it plans to borrow from \$1.5 to \$2 billion late in October or early in November.

Such a loan would bring the national debt within only \$1 billion or \$.5 billion of the legal ceiling of \$275 billion. President Eisenhower asked Congress July 30 to hike the statutory debt limit to \$290 billion, but Congress was cool to the idea. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1033).

BENSON ON CATTLE PRICES

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 5 told a convention of the American Meat Institute that "the American people are literally eating us out of the beef problem." He foresaw alleviation of the "cost-price squeeze" as cattle production and slaughter rates approach balance. Consumption, he said, will rise about two billion pounds this year to a level of 12 billion pounds. The major immediate problem, he said, is promotion of consumption of low-grade beef.

Benson blamed Democratic policies for much of the price dislocation difficulty to which cattlemen are being subjected. Government assistance, he said, is not likely to take the form of price supports or purchase for storage.

SOCIAL SECURITY EXPANSION

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby said Oct. 5 the Administration will press for next-session action to bring another 10.5 million persons under Old Age and Survivors Insurance protection.

President Eisenhower Aug. 1 asked Congress for the old age coverage expansion, and Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the Ways and Means Committee introduced a bill (HR 6812) to carry out Mr. Eisenhower's request. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1072.)

COST OF LIVING

Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey declared Oct. 5 in a speech at the 100th anniversary dinner of the New York Clearing House that the cost of living in the U. S. has been stabilized. He said the cost of living has increased in the past year only six-tenths of one per cent.

"FIFTH AMENDMENT BRIGADE"

Former Sen. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), who is now a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, promised the District of Columbia League of Republican Women Oct. 5: "Not a single member of the Fifth Amendment brigade will remain on the federal payroll by 1954."

He referred to the refusal of certain government employees to answer congressional committee questions with regard to their affiliation with the Communist Party and who invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution.

POSTAL ECONOMY

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield told the Maine Republican Finance Committee in Portland Oct. 2, "Every Administration move we have made has either speeded up the collections, transportation and delivery of mails, or it has saved the taxpayers money."

Earlier, Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, indicated in a Detroit speech Oct. 1 that he would oppose further hikes in postal rates until the Post Office Department shows proof of increased efficiency and lower operating costs.

ANDREWS ON CIVIL SERVICE

T. Coleman Andrews, Internal Revenue Commissioner, Oct. 1 criticized Civil Service regulations which he said force an employee to "stand by and wait 15 or 20 years for automatic promotion." Andrews also defended decentralization of his Bureau's field offices, and said "no individual is big enough to get tax favors through influence from this Administration."

LABOR SECRETARY NAMED

President Eisenhower Oct. 8 announced the appointment of James P. Mitchell, former New York department store executive, as Secretary of Labor. Mitchell was sworn in Oct. 9. Former Secretary Martin P. Durkin had resigned Sept. 10. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1153.)

Mitchell, 50, has been serving as Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower. He was the director of personnel and industrial relations for R. H. Macy and Co. (1945-1947), and a vice president in charge of labor relations for Bloomingdale Bros. (1947), both New York department stores.

In 1948, Mitchell was personnel advisor to the old Hoover Commission. He also has served as chairman of the employee relations committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He is a Republican and a Roman Catholic.

The President also announced he was accepting the resignation of Under-Secretary Lloyd A. Mashburn, who served under Durkin. In a letter to Mr. Eisenhower, Mashburn said he was offered the post of assistant general president of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers (AFL.)

DURKIN LEADERSHIP QUESTIONED

Guy L. Brown, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) Oct. 5 questioned the right of former Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin to speak for labor, and urged that union members give the Eisenhower Administration a "fair trial."

CIVIL SERVICE

The U. S. Civil Service Commission, at President Eisenhower's request, Oct. 7 asked that federal agencies favor career government workers over indefinite employees when a reduction-in-force is in progress. Chairman Philip Young, in a letter to cabinet members and other agency heads, also said if a career employee is fired, he must be given aid in finding another position with another agency.

COMMITTEE FOR HANDICAPPED

Former Rep. Melvin J. Maas (R Minn.) Oct. 8 was appointed vice chairman of President Eisenhower's Committee for the Physically Handicapped. Maas, 55, is totally blind. He served in the House in the years 1927-1933 and 1935-1945.

TRUMAN SPEECH

Former President Harry S. Truman Oct. 8 charged that "Old Guard reactionaries" have gained new strength and are striving to overturn many "constructive achievements of recent years." In St. Louis to receive the \$1,000 annual Sidney Hillman Foundation Public Service Award, Mr. Truman said he was concerned over the Administration's policies in counteracting a depression.

The former President said the U. S. now has a \$375 billion economy, and added, "If we meet our needs - - if we go forward instead of standing still - - we should have ... a \$475 billion economy, measured in uniform prices" by 1960. He asserted that by 1960 "we should have close to 70 million jobs." Present figures indicate 63 million persons are in the labor force.

BRAMBLETT JURY ERROR

The secretary of the District of Columbia jury commission Oct. 6 acknowledged that an erroneous practice in eliminating prospective jurors was in effect when a grand jury that indicted Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.) was selected. Bramblett was indicted June 17 on 18 counts of making false statements in connection with alleged payroll "kickbacks." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 807.)

Bramblett's attorney argued to dismiss the indictment before Judge F. Dickinson Letts on grounds that prospective jurors who claimed voting residence elsewhere, and who voted outside of the District of Columbia within the past four years, were improperly excluded from jury service. Bramblett's trial was set for Oct. 19.

TAXES

Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), of the tax-handling Senate Finance Committee, said Oct. 8 that a scheduled 1954 reduction in corporation and excise taxes should be allowed as a stimulant to business. However, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey reiterated Oct. 5 an Administration request for continuation of certain corporation and excise levies beyond their expiration date in order to avoid a greater deficit.

Another member of the Finance group, Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) asserted Oct. 8 it was more important to balance the budget than to cut taxes.

EXCISE "DISCRIMINATION"

Fred Maytag, II, National Association of Manufacturers taxation committee chairman, said Oct. 8 there will be vigorous opposition to any attempt to widen "taxation by discrimination" in excise taxes.

Maytag, president of the Maytag Co., Newton, Iowa, called for a "flat-rate, across-the-board tax rate on all finished manufactured products except foods," with "alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxed separately." He said consumers, distributors and manufacturers oppose the present "selective" system whereby many items are taxed, and many are untaxed, with varied rates.

KIDNAPPING LAW

Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) and Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, said Oct. 9 that they favored amending the federal Anti-Kidnapping Law of 1932 in order to permit the FBI to enter a case immediately.

Mc CARTHY CRITICISM

The American Council of Education convention in Washington Oct. 8 heard Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College call Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) "wholly irresponsible and blatantly demagogic." Gideonse added he found inquiries of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, under Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) "helpful" but that McCarthy's Investigations Subcommittee was "dangerous" and conducted "man-hunts."

Hollis F. Price, president of Lemoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., attacked Congressional probes saying they could lead to thought control. "We rightfully fear," Price said, "concentration of power in any man."

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congressional quiz

1. Q--As Chief Justice, is Earl Warren getting a raise over his salary as governor of California?

A--Yes, \$500-a-year. As Chief Justice, Warren will get \$25,500 (Associate Justices are paid \$25,000). In terms of over-all benefits, however, he will probably take a cut. As governor, he lived rent-free in the executive mansion in Sacramento and was allowed \$12,000 in servants salaries, plus a \$7,500 expense account. He was granted a per diem travel allowance of \$16-a-day while in California and \$18-a-day while outside the state. The California National Guard provided him with a personal plane; and two limousines -- in Sacramento and Los Angeles -- were made available to him by the state. Under terms of a pending Senate bill the salary of the Chief Justice would be raised to \$40,000. Warren will receive a \$10,000-a-year pension from the state of California beginning March 19, 1954.

2. Q--Will Oregon's former Republican and now independent Senator, Wayne Morse, become a Democrat?

A--Morse announced Sept. 28 he would vote with the Democrats to organize the Senate in the 84th Congress if the 1954 elections result in an evenly divided Senate. He has said he will campaign for the Democrats in 1954.

3. Q--How much money was spent electing a President in 1952?

A--About \$18 million was spent in the Presidential contest, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey of reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Approximately another \$5 million was reported spent in the Congressional races.

4. Q--Who spent more on the 1952 elections? The Republicans or the Democrats?

A--The CQ tabulation showed Republicans reported spending about \$13.8 million, while Democrats said their campaigns cost about \$6.2 million. Another \$3 million was spent by labor groups, minor parties and unaffiliated political groups.

5. Q--Is the Administration considering asking Congress to enact a national sales tax?

A--At his Sept. 30 press conference, President Eisenhower said no retail sales levy was planned, but declined to rule out the possibility of an impost at the manufacturers level. Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.), of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, called the statements "ominous."

6. Q--How much money is the Administration slated to "lose" through the expiration of some taxes next year?

A--An estimated \$8 billion a year. The 1951 increases in individual and corporation excess-profits rates are slated to expire Jan. 1, at an estimated "loss" to the Treasury of \$5 billion. The government may lose another \$3 billion after a scheduled drop of increased corporation rates and certain excises March 31, 1954.

7. Q--I notice that the budget contains money for "revolving loan funds." What are they?

A--Funds for some specific purpose or period. A fund "revolves" because repayments are kept in the fund and held available for new loans. Examples of such funds are those of the Small Business Administration and disaster loans, which are handled by the Department of Agriculture.

8. Q--Are there any limitations on constitutional amendments other than the requirement that three-fourths of the states ratify?

A--Yes, but only in one case. Article V, which provides for amendment, specifies that no state without its consent, may be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate.

9. Q--May anyone apply for tenancy in a public housing project?

A--No. Persons may not have more than a certain income, which varies from \$1,600 (Louisiana) to \$3,200 (Oregon, Washington), according to rules set out by local public housing authorities. Also, aliens and subversives are excluded. Income figures mean the wages, etc., of an "average-sized family," at the discretion of the local authorities.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 1196, (2) 1211, (3) and (4) 1199 and (5) 1217.